### MORMONS HOLD TO CHURCH RULE

### Teach It in All Their Doctrines.

Priesthood Has Divine Right to Control in Temporal Affairs.

John C. Young, Better Known as "Ginx," Explains Basis of Their Belief.

John C. Young, so well known in Utah twenty-five years ago, and who wrote for The Tribune under the nom de plume of "Ginx," favors this newspaper with another able review of Mormonfan, pointing out how the church leaders teach as part of the doctrine of the Latter-day Saints, the divine right of the presidency and apostles to rule in temporal as well as religious affairs The letter follows:

Baker City, Or., Oct. 20.-In former communication on the situation in Utah, I pointed out and alleged that your whole political difficulty lies in the Mormon priesthood's assumption of divine right to rule, and cited the works of the late Apostle Orson Prant to sustain the allegation. Since then, in a controversy with some of the elders here upon this point, they denied that the apostle's writings are open to such construction, and denied that their church claims any divine right to rule in 'secular affairs, although possibly they might be justified in this on the ground that there is no line of demarkation to show where, in the Mormon church, the secular leaves off and the religious begins that your whole political difficulty lies religious begina

the religious begins.

What the elders do here in this regard they may be relied upon to do in Utah, and everywhere else they may be when the charge is brought against their scheme. Yet these works of the apostle are published by the authority of the church and placed in the hands of the missionaries in the field, furnishing them a basis for their propaganda work. They are used as ready reference to the scriptures in support of their claims that the "kingdom of God," fully organized, is now established in Utah, and is in full operation. As desirable as it may be to eliminate the religious element from political controversy. It as it may be to eliminate the religious element from political controversy. It cannot be done in the Utah case, where all of the units of one party to the contention conceive their religion and politics to be a mixed quantity—or one and the same thing—or where the office and function of the religious band is to wash the political one, and vice versa.

What All Understood. The truth is that the prophet, every apostle, high priest, seventy, elder, bishop, teacher and deacon understands that he is an officer of a new and separate government, established within the jurisdiction of the United States, having its administrative headquarters in Utah; and every new convert to the creed knows in advance of his baptism that he is joining such a government. The whole Mormon people religiously thoroughly, even fanatically, believe they have founded a government of God; that their mission consists in ex-tending its jurisdiction and perfecting

tending its jurisdiction and perfecting its powers ready to be turned over in its completeness, both as to its operations and dominion, to Christ when he shall come again on the earth.

All other features of the Mofmon scheme, peculiar or otherwise, are incidentals albeit one of these may be its Nemesis. So far as its adherents are concerned the establishment of the "kingdom of God on carth" in their minds is a religion, furnishing to them the rules of life for this world and essentially constituting the basis of their hopes of reward in the life to come.

If these people were insincere, or if their leaders were insincere, the task your American party has in hand would be a compression.

your American party has in hand would be a comparatively easy one, but they are not so, except possibly as to a single detail of their faith, as they have abundantly demonstrated in the history of their abundantly demonstrates in the history of their career. For obvious reasons, therefore, we should be perfectly fair in presenting the case against them.

It is likewise of equal importance that

every American should know the true ground upon which his opponents in this fight stand, and out of both considerations it may be deemed in place here to present in some detail the salient features of the Mormon scheme of government. I quote from "A series of pamphists on the Doctrines of the Gospel, by the late Elder Orson, Prait one of the twelve aposites of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, printed for the Southern States mission, Chattancora, Tenn., 1899." The first of the series is:

"The Kingdom of God."

"The Ringdom of God."

To this reference was made in my former article. Apostle Pratt presents the case for us by mying. "The kingdom of God is an order of government established by divine authority. It is the only legal government that can exist in any part of the universe. All other governments are illegal and unsulhorized. God, having made all beings and worlds, have the supreme right to govern them by His own laws, and by officers of His own appointment. Any people attempting to govern themselves by laws of their own making, and officers of their own appointment, are in direct rebellion against the kingdom of God." Selah!

And then pronouncing all govern-

of God." Seigh!

And then pronouncing all governments from the days of Noah to the present time illegal usurpations, the apostle continues: "Their laws are not from the great law-giver, but the productions of their own false governments. Their very foundations were laid in rehelition and the whole were laid. In rebellion, and the whole superstruc-ture, from first to last, is a heterogene-ous mass of discordant elements, in di-rect opposition to the kingdom of God, which is the only true government which should be recognized on earth or in heaven.

"The kingdom of God is a theocracy.

And as it is the only form of government which will redoem and save mankind, it is necessary that every soul should be rightly and thoroughly in-

At great length the apostle then pro ceds to "instruct" every soul under even heads, as follows:

Feven heads, as follows:

First—As to "the nature and character of the King," who is God.

Second—As to "the character and requisite qualifications of the subordinate officers," who are "apostics prophets, bishops, evangelists, elders, pastors, teachers and deacons" of the Morano church, "called of God to administer the affairs of His government" through "new revelations."

form. Third-As to "the nature and character of the laws of adoption, or the invariable of the laws of adoption, or the invariable rule by which alters are admitted juto the kingdom as citizens." and that is by faith, repentance and baptism into the Mormon church, and by the conference of the Hely Ghost by the laying on of

of the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands.
Fourth—As to "nature and character of the laws given for the government of all adopted citizens," which require the clitzen "to obey strictly all the taws, ordinances, statutes, commands, counsels and words of the great king (as given through new revelation), and in all things to show themselves the faithful honest and loyal subjects of His government."

Fifth—As to "the character, disposition and qualifications necessary for every clitzen to possess." which are declared to be "implicit, unquestioning obedience."

Sixth—As to "the rights, privileges and blessings enjoyed by the subjects in this life," which are said to be "certain rights and privileges which are not granted to the subjects of other kingdoms," and the granting of the miraculous powers of priestheed.

priesthood.

Seventh—As to "the rights, privileges and blessings promised to the faithful, obedient subject in a future life," which are said to be immortality and happiness.

The Latter-Day Kingdom. Another pamphlet of the same series ntitled "The Latter Day Kingdom," by the same author and in further eluciment, more clearly points out the pur-oses of the Mormon church as a tem-oral power, as being "the preparations or the second advent" of Christ, or

for the second advent" of Christ, of the millenium.

This epistle is constructed upon the dream of Nebuchadnezzar, recorded in the book of Daniel, and interpreted by Apostle Pratt with great ingenuity to mean the establishment of the Mormon church as the Kingdom of God. He tells his readers that the various governments of the world, which he declares to be in a more or less chaotic condition, "will, continue to exist until a kingdom of divine origin shall come down from the mountains upon the feet and toes (of the image) and then comes the mighty crash of resulting kingdoms, thrones and emthen comes the mighty crash of re-publics, kingdoms, thrones and em-

Through many dreary pages of quo-tations from the Scriptures the apos-tle examines into the manner of the "setting up" of the new kingdom, and "setting up" of the new kingdom, and after having duly eliminated every other government and people from the list of possibilities, he settles upon the Mormons as a "people gathered out of the nations and isolated, dwelling far up in the vales of the Rocky mountains," who upon being asked, he says, "will tell you that on April 6, in the year 1830. God set this kingdom by giving written commandments and year 1830, God set this kingdom by giving written commandments and revelations; \* \* they will tell you that God has indeed set up His kingdom as a stone upon the mountains; they will tell you that it will roll forth from the mountain tops, increasing in greatness, in power, in majesty and in dominion, they will tell you that it to dominion, they will tell you that it is destined to fill the whole earth, and continue forever and ever." Did Daniel testify that God should set

up His kingdom in the latter days. day kingdom receive their laws and commandments by revelation from the great King? The Latter-day King-dom are governed by new revelation in the same manner. \* \* \* Where else the same manner. \* \* \* Where elas can you find a people that even professes that they have been set up, by express revelation as a kingdom representing the stone cut out of the mountain."\*

Union of Church and State

No man, after careful examination of this scheme of government, as elucidated by Apostle Pratt, can make of it anything but a union of religion and statecraft—a theocracy—as the apostle declares it to be. In the light of church history in Illinois, where it gave effect to its assumption of divine right to rule under the provisions of the charter of the city of Nauvoo, and subsequently in Utah, where it has crawled into the body of sovereign statehood, the allegation by Apostle Pratt that it is a theocracy is abundantly verified. No man, after careful examination of

dantly verified.

As such history shows, it has been able to give effect to its claims in a manner that at no distant day may

manner that at no distant day may put a strain upon the constitution of the United States equal to that put upon it by the secession of the States.

The mission of the American party is a serious one. In its scope it must finally reach into all of the States affected by the Mormon problem, either its consequence of the second serious or the second serious of consequences of the second serious se In its own name or in the name of one or the other of the great parties. It must act as the priesthood does, as a political entity, regardless of State

lines.

The question before it becomes one of method. Two lines of action only seem to be open to it. Its efforts must be directed in the channel of educating the Mormon people up to a comprehension of the fact that two sovereign powers—the Kingdom of God and the State—cannot exercise concurrent supreme temporal jurisdiction over the same place at the same tion over the same place at the same time; that one or the other must in time yield its claim to supremacy and retire from the field of action.

If the Mormon people cannot be educated to spiritualize their Kingdom of God or otherwise pur in they are as

God, or otherwise put in abeyance, as a temporal power, then the other alter-native line of action for the American party becomes imperative. It must educate the nation to deal with this im-perium in imperio, that the eighty millions of Americans through their government may seek a means of blotting out the Morn JOHN C. YOUNG.

Socialist Lecture.

Joseph Gilbert, editor of the Crists, will lectore at Labor hall, Fourth and State, tonight on "Progress of the Socialist Movement" A good programme of music will be given.

NOTABLE DEAD OF, DAY

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* FLORENCE, Italy, Oct. 22 - John Livingston Dinwiddie Borthwick, chief engineer in the United States navy tre-thred), with the rank of Lieutenant-Com-mander, died here today from nervous

Saved by Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, When Dangerously Ill With Lung Trouble



Mr. W. J. Hales, After His Cure by Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

"I hope my close shave will be a warning to thousands of fellow workmen who think a cold too trivini to bother with. I let mine run until it ended in chronic broachitis so deeply rooted that it affected my imags. Then I rathed for the decreas, but It was too late. They did me to good, I had to quit work. The grave stared me in the face. I was nervous, but sleep, strength and fiesh. "Fortunately, at this stage I rend something about Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, and determined to try it. What it did for me is forcibly told by my portrait. It completely cured me, and made me stronger, faiter and healthlet than I'd ever been before. For over a year now I haven't had a cold, ache or pain of any description. Duffy a Pure Malt Whiskey is a perfect wonder, and saved my fife."—W. J. Hales, 1802 Peace Ave., Houston, Texas. Aug. 28, 1304.

CHECKS THROAT TROUBLES IN BEGINNING-CURES AT ANY STAGE. As in Mr. Hales' case, when a cold gets a start you never know what's to flow. Ninety-nine cases out of a hundred of consumption broachits, grip, pneusona and diplatherla start with a cough. Malaria, ague, typhoid fever and serves breakdown are the immediate consequence of leiting the system get into a we state of vitality, but generally begin with a cold. Check the cold right at a start with Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey and be on the safe side. If you have a tany of these troubles get a hold, or if you have indigrestion. "Duffy's" will resyou no matter how had you are. Nines thousand doctors and hospitals use it relusively. Druggists and grocers everywhere sell it. Sho a bottle. Nothing do broken down so quickly and thoroughly. It is absolutely pure and free from get oil.

WARNING-You need no other medicine, but be certain to get the enuine Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, put up only in sealed bottles, with the Old Chemist" trade-mark on the label. Don't be deceived by unreliable dealers into accepting a substitute that will not cure, but will do you harm.

They tell you "It's just as good as Duffy's," beause there is a little more profit in it for them. The genuine is never sold in bulk.

Medical booklet and endorsements of doctors, preachers and aged men and wo-men free. Duny Pure Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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Golden Oak or Weathered Oak Umbrella Rack, with brass cup, solid uprights, strongly braced, at twice \$1.35 it might justly be called a bargain. Surely you will not allow such an insignificant } price stand between you and so useful an article.

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The Heater

Question

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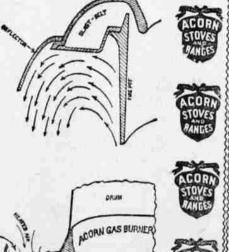
Golden Oak Sideboard, hand polished, quarter-sawed top, stands 80 inches in height, 24x43-inch top, 18x36 French plate beveled, oval shaped mirror, serpentine front, two top drawers, one large linen drawer and two cupboard apartments. Top is handsomely carved and finished throughout superb, best \$32.50 quality for \$22.50.



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